

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archaeological Societies.

VOL. VII.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1872.

No. 2.

THE ORIGIN OF MARK NEWBY COPPERS.

(Continued from Vol. vii. p. 12.)

HARRIS in his edition of Sir James Ware's works, published in 1745, after describing the copper Patricks, informs us that, "*John Putland, Esq.*, has among his curious Collections the two before-mentioned Pieces struck in Silver, no way differing but in the Metal, and that they are milled, which Copper Money never is."

This passage having escaped Simon's notice, and also Dr. Cane's, he supposes that there was only one kind of silver coin, and asserts that it is "from a separate die."

I happen to be the possessor of one of the silver pieces alluded to by Harris. It is the identical coin which belonged to Mr. Putland, and from a careful comparison of it with one of the larger copper Patricks, it is evident that it was struck from the same die as the copper coin. The existence of this piece, which, as far as I know, is unique, is of considerable importance respecting the question before us, for if the smaller pieces were issued as shillings, we must conclude that the larger pieces were intended to pass at some higher denomination.

This piece is somewhat worn, and weighs $176\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Of three of the smaller pieces of silver in my cabinet, one, which is in the highest state of preservation, weighs 123 grains; the other two are somewhat worn, and weigh, respectively, 108 and 107 grains. Now taking the weight of one of the smaller pieces which is worn, to that of the larger piece which is in similar condition, it is as 1 to 1.64, consequently, it cannot be believed that they were intended to pass for shillings and six-pences.

I have already controverted the opinion that these coins were "brought over by Rinuccini for the use of the Confederate army," and the conclusion I draw from the evidence now adduced is, that they are "model," or proof pieces from the dies of the copper coins, which is supported by the existence of a proof in lead in my cabinet, from the dies of the smaller copper coin. I may also add, that proofs in silver of the Irish half-pence of Charles the

Second, date 1680 and 1681, and of William the Third, 1696, as well as of the different kinds of James the Second's gun-money, are not uncommon.

Dr. Cane asserts his belief in the opinion of the late Dean Dawson, which Mr. Lindsay "is inclined to agree with," that the copper Patricks were coined for pence and half-pence. Thoresby, in 1715, the first who notices these coins, says, they "were current, I presume, for half-pence and farthings, for they are of different dimensions." Nicolson, Harris, and Simon, were of the same opinion; and Leake, the first who mentions the weight of these coins, informs us that the larger weighed from 130 to 135 grains, and the smaller from 90 to 96 grains; "but for what value they were originally intended, or made current, is uncertain. Afterwards they passed for the value the common people put upon them; and being something heavier than King Charles the Second's best *Irish* half-pence, went currently for such."

Of nine good specimens of Charles the Second's *Irish* half-pence in my cabinet, the weight varies from 105 to 119 grains, except one, which weighs 129 grains.

Three of my specimens of the larger Patrick, with the star near the crown, weigh, respectively, 142, 144, and 148 grains, and one without the star weighs 145 grains. The weight of ten varieties of the smaller coin ranges from 77 to 102 grains, while one of them, which is in a high state of preservation, weighs only 92 grains.

We now know that when the Confederate copper money was coined, it was ordered to be made into *farthings* and *half-pence*, and "that everie pound of Copper be made to the value of 2s. 8d.,"* that is, sixty-four half-pence to the pound Troy of 5760 grains, which fixes the weight of the half-penny at ninety grains. Some of the finest specimens of the Confederate half-pence which I know of, weigh much less than ninety grains. I find the average weight of thirteen to be only seventy-three grains.

It is evident, therefore, that the weight of the coins which were undoubtedly issued under the authority of the Confederate Assembly bears no fixed relation to the weight of the Patricks; but the question as to whether the latter were pence and half-pence, or half-pence and farthings, is not of much consequence, and can only be decided by some better authority than has yet been discovered. The concurrent testimony, however, of all the writers quoted in the preliminary part of this paper, and the fact that the Confederates coined half-pence and farthings, militate against the opinion which Dr. Cane has adopted, without supporting it by any additional evidence.

Fourth.—"That it is a coin of the reign of Charles II., it is not only broad of the fact, but it is absurdly so."—"And as to the opinion that it is a coin of the class of Dublin tokens, the same objections hold equally good, while there are superadded to them, the fact that no civic, corporate, or town token in Ireland is to be found so elaborately executed, containing such enigmatical allusions, or honoured by having issued in three separate editions, and from three separate and distinct dies."

I have already shown that Evelyn, in 1697, classed the silver proof of the small Patrick among the medals of the reign of Charles the Second; Thoresby and Harris were of the same opinion; but Nicolson, Leake, and

* Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. i. p. 452.

Simon, assign the coin to the reign of Charles the First, without giving any sufficient reason. I am disposed to attach more weight to the opinion of Evelyn, who was the first to notice the coin, nor do I consider that I am acting "absurdly" in attempting to show that there is some probability in the opinion that the St. Patricks were issued in the reign of Charles the Second.

The copper money now known to have been coined by order of the Confederate Assembly is of the same type as the farthings issued in 1625, immediately after the accession of Charles the First. The legend on the Confederate half-pence is, CAROLVS. (OR CARO) D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET. HIBER. REX., and the initials C. R. are placed at the sides of the harp on the reverse.

The Restoration of Charles the Second took place on the 29th of May, 1660, about which time it appears that comparatively few tradesmen's tokens were issued in Ireland. The only one I know of with the date 1660 is HEN. COKER. OF. DROHEDAES. IRELAND. 1660. Reverse, FOR. NECESSARY. CHANGE. A. PENNY. TOK'. which is published in Snelling's second additional plate to Simon, fig. 6. This coin is of brass, and has a cruciform piece of copper inserted in its centre, a peculiarity not noticed by Snelling. There is only one with the date 1661, THOMAS. COOKE. OF. MICHELS. TOWN. 1661., but not one with the date 1662 has yet been discovered.

Tokens of the years 1659 and 1663 are numerous, and although there are many others without date, it is reasonable to suppose that there was a temporary suspension of the issue of private tokens, particularly in Dublin, for three years; the facts now stated, and the existence of the arms of the city of Dublin on the larger St. Patrick tend to support the opinion, that the St. Patricks were issued in Dublin at some time between the Restoration and the year 1680, when regal copper half-pence were coined for Ireland.

There is another interval from 1673 to 1679, during which there is not any Dublin token with a date, except one which is published by Simon (pl. 8, fig. 175). Obverse, THE. DVBLIN. HALFPENNIE., in the centre a shield bearing the city arms, over which is the date, 1679. Reverse, LONG. LIVE. THE. KING., in the centre a harp surmounted by a regal crown. A specimen of this half-penny, though somewhat worn, weighs 177 grains, which is 29 grains more than the heaviest of the larger Patricks.

The Irish tokens of the seventeenth century may not be so "elaborately executed," or contain "such enigmatical allusions," as the St. Patricks, yet some of them present evidence that art was not at that period so low in Ireland as Dr. Cane supposes. The Dublin penny published by Snelling (second additional plate to Simon, fig. 7), and the Cork penny (*ibid.* fig. 8), are instances which I select, because they are engraved, and others might be mentioned which are superior in execution and design.

Fifth.—"That the idea expressed in the order for a knighthood in 'honour of St. Patrick and the glory of this kingdom,' would be the idea carried out upon such a coin."

These words were written by Dr. Cane when he had satisfied himself that the St. Patrick coins were "those of the Confederate Assembly," and before he was acquainted with the type of "the coinage which really *was* minted in Ireland."

The Earl of Castlehaven, and others, were ordered to "present unto the supreme council of this kingdom an institution and order of knighthood

concerning the honour of St. Patrick and the glory of this kingdom, which the supreme council may confirm and ratify so far as they see cause." (Simon, Appendix, No. xlviii). These directions, however, are only conditional, and there is no evidence that the order of knighthood was instituted at that period.

The figure of St. Patrick was probably introduced on these coins to gratify the popular feeling respecting the apostle of Ireland, and the type, particularly of the reverse of the smaller coin, appears to have been copied from Gaultier's engraving, dated 1619, which is published on the leaf opposite to the first page in Messingham's "Florilegium" (folio, 1624). St. Patrick, with a glory round his head, is represented in episcopal costume, standing on dragons and snakes, which are endeavoring to escape; in his left hand the staff of Jesus, terminated by a double cross; his right hand raised in the attitude of benediction, and at each side a crowd of persons kneeling. In the background is a cruciform church with a lofty spire; in the clouds there is a winged angel holding a scroll, inscribed with the words, "*Hæc est vox Hibernigenarum*;" and on another scroll, over the crowd on his left, are the words, "*Veni adjuva nos*."

I may also mention, that in 1463 a copper farthing was ordered to be made by royal authority: "To have on one side the figure of a bishop's head, and round it the word PATRICIVS, and on the other side, a cross with the word *Salvator*."*

The obverse of the smaller piece presents a crowned king "as we picture David" (Evelyn), or "as K. David is represented" (Thoresby), in the attitude of prayer, playing on the harp, "over which the crown of England" (Evelyn and Thoresby) and David looking up to it, as if returning thanks for the Restoration of King Charles the Second,—an idea which accords with the legend, FLOREAT. REX. (may the King prosper).†

Evelyn's description of the reverse is, "A mitred bishop (or St. Patrick) holding a double cross (which Thoresby calls the STAFF OF IESVS) and standing between a church and a serpent, which he seems to drive away, QUIESCANT. PLEBS." The allusion here to the well-known legend of St. Patrick having expelled serpents and other reptiles from Ireland is not to be mistaken, and the words QUIESCANT. PLEBS. (may the people be quiet), seem to refer to the troubles which followed the rebellion of 1641.

The obverse of the larger coin is similar to that of the smaller one, with the exception of the star near the crown, which is wanting on one variety, and may have been introduced on a new die with some symbolic meaning. Reverse, St. Patrick in episcopal costume, standing, a crosier, instead of the staff of Jesus, in his left hand, and in his right hand a shamrock, the emblem

*Simon, p. 24, edit. 1749; and Smith on the Irish Coins of Edward the Fourth, pl. i. fig. 10, in vol. xix. of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

†The feeling in Ireland in favor of the Restoration, if not expressed on the Patricks, as I have conjectured, was commemorated on the following tokens: WILLIAM. BALLARD. HIS. PENNY. IN. CORKE. 1667. Reverse, the King's bust surrounded by three regal crowns, within the branches of an oak tree, under which are two soldiers, one on horseback, as if searching for the King.—JOHN. GROME. MARCHANT; in the centre, 1^o over a heart. Reverse, OF. GALLWAY. 1664; in the centre, VIVE. LE. ROY.—ANT. CAMDEN. NAVAN.; in the centre, two hands issuing from a cloud, and holding a heart. Reverse, FEAR. GOD. HONOR. THE. KING. (1. Pet. ii. 17); in the centre, 1^o and a cross surmounted by a crown. And THE. DVBLIN. HALFPENNIE. the date, 1679, over a shield bearing the city arms; reverse, LONG. LIVE. THE. KING. A harp surmounted by a crown. (Simon, pl. viii. fig. 175).

of the Trinity, which he holds out to the people, as if preaching to them, and saying ECCE. GREX. (behold the flock). The arms on the shield, three castles with flames issuing from the towers, are unquestionably those of the city of Dublin, which Harris was the first to recognize. All the copper pieces, as well as the proofs in silver, are milled on the edge.

I cannot see anything "enigmatical," or that it needs "much of imagination to translate it." Dr. Cane observes: "It is not David who touches the Irish harp, as some have it, but a king, and by the peculiarity of the crown an Irish king; an Irish harp, and Irish king, upon an Irish coin, while the English crown, fixed loosely and unsettled over the harp, is of a different metal, and as it were not belonging to the piece."

Now, David was a king, and "the peculiarity of the crown" is nothing more than the conventional form still invariably adopted by Irish artists. The harp has been the arms of Ireland since the time of Henry the Eighth, and the piece "of a different metal," with the crown fixed *loosely* over it, was inserted in imitation of the plan adopted with the farthings of Charles the First, in 1635, for the purpose of rendering forgery more difficult.

Having made so many objections to the opinions and arguments contained in Dr. Cane's paper, I can only say that I was induced to write the foregoing observations by his courting inquiry, and expressing the gratification he would feel if he became instrumental in leading the attention of any numismatic inquirer to controvert the opinions he endeavored to maintain; and with feelings similar to those expressed by Dr. Cane, I now leave the subject open for further investigation.

REFERENCES TO ENGRAVINGS.

Large Copper St. Patrick (Half-penny).

Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 203, pl. iii. fig. 29.

Simon on Irish Coins, pl. vii. fig. 141.

Ruding's Annals of the Coinage, Supplement, part ii. pl. v. fig. 8.

Transactions of the Kilkeny Archæological Society, vol. i. p. 442 fig. 7.

Small Copper St. Patrick (Farthing).

Evelyn's Discourse of Medals, p. 133, pl. lxiv.

Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 203, pl. iii. fig. 28.

Simon on Irish Coins, pl. vii. fig. 142.

Ruding, Supplement, part ii. pl. v. fig. 9.

Transactions of the Kilkeny Archæological Society, vol. i. p. 442, figs. 1 and 2.

PATTERN PIECE OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

At the Hollis Sale, London, 1817, the following described gold coin brought £102 18s. 0.:—"No. 610, Oliver Cromwell, his fifty Shilling Piece, *inscribed on the rim*, 'Protector. Literis. Literæ. nummis. corona. et. Salus,' weight, 15 dt. 1 gr., *fine and extremely rare*.—See Snelling's Gold Coinage, plate 6, No. 16." Bought by Edmonds.

MARK NEWBY AND HIS COPPER COIN.

So little has heretofore been known of the origin of these coins, or of the person by whose name they are best known in this country, that the preceding article by Dr. Smith, and that of Mr. Whitehead, which we give below, will we think be particularly acceptable to our readers. Mr. Whitehead has given many years of research and study to the history of his State.

The first mention made of Mark Newbie, (I follow the West Jersey records as to the orthography of his name,) is in a statement made by Thomas Sharp, relating to the settlement of Newton township in Gloucester County, N. J., in which it is said that a number of families residing in Ireland, having determined to emigrate to America, "sent from Dublin, to one Thomas Lur-tin, a friend in London, commander of a pink, who accordingly came and made an agreement with them to transport them and their families into New Jersey, viz.: *Mark Newbie and family*, Thomas Thackara and family, George Goldsmith, an old man, and Thomas Sharp, a young man, but no families, &c." They set sail (from Dublin, I suppose,) on 19th September, 1681, and arrived at Elsinburg, Salem Co., on the 19th November following. [Mickle's Reminiscences of Old Gloucester, p. 47.] We learn from the same authority, that "immediately there was a meeting sett up and kept at the house of Mark Newbie, and in a short time it grew and increased."

Newbie seems to have taken at once a prominent position among the settlers, and we find him in May, 1682, at Burlington, as one of the representatives there met in General Assembly. [Leaming's and Spicer's Grants and Concessions, p. 442,] and in May, 1683, [Ibid p. 472] he became one of the Governor's Council. Thereafter, his name is not met with, as participating in the government, nor, indeed, in any published document or record, so that he may have died shortly after his arrival. The place where he lived, however, is known in Gloucester County, [Mickle, p. 48,] and the local records may contain further information respecting him.

It is well known that the early colonists suffered much inconvenience, for want of a sufficient circulating medium, and several instances are on record, of the adoption of measures to give to the imported coins a fictitious value, in order to retain them in America, and in West Jersey there was an act passed "for the enhancing or raising Coins of Money to greater Rates."*

In New York, such a procedure was discountenanced by the Duke of York, [Colonial Docs. III. p. 234,] but his Secretary, when communicating this to Gov. Andros, added, "I'm told that noe law prohibiting y^e sending our brass farthings thither, if it be worth y^e while to carry y^m thither." This was in 1675, and the circumstances may have become known to Newbie before his embarkation, for we are told that he brought with him a great number [Smith's New Jersey, p. 153, says "a parcel"] of Irish half-penny pieces, [Mickle's Gloucester, p. 48, *note*,] which are understood to have been under weight, or of less value than the standard coin; probably of a similar character with the "brass farthings," referred to by the Duke of York's Secretary. * The

* This was passed in November, 1681, at Burlington, only two days after Newbie's arrival at Elsinburgh. It provided that "Old England money shall advance in country pay, viz.: an Old England Shilling as eighteen pence this Province pay, and so all coins of current money of Old England proportionately, &c." New England money was also raised.

number brought by him must have been considerable, or he may, as some have conjectured, continued the manufacture of them after his arrival, [Elmer's Cumberland, p. 122] for in May, 1682, at the session when he took his seat as a representative, the General Assembly repealed the act above referred to, for enhancing the value of coins, and passed the following:

"VI. And for the more convenient Payment of small sums, BE IT ENACTED by Authority aforesaid, that *Mark Newbie's* half pence, called Patrick's half pence, shall, from and after the said Eighteenth Instant, [May, when the repeal of the previous act was to go into operation] pass for half-pence current pay of this Province, provided he, the said *Mark*, give sufficient security to the Speaker of this House, for the use of the General Assembly from time to time, being that he, the said *Mark*, his Executors and Administrators, shall and will change the said half-pence for pay, equivalent upon demand, and provided, also, that no Person or Persons be hereby obliged to take more than *five shillings* in one Payment." [Grants and Concessions, p. 445.]

Newbie's mint, therefore, (if he did engage in the manufacture of the half-pence,) became an incorporated institution with banking privileges. No repeal of this Act appears in the records. It became inoperative probably in 1684, when, as has been stated, Newbie disappears from the documentary history of the period. This supposition is in some measure continued by the passage of an act in May of that year, making "three farthings of the King's coin to go current for one Penny," in sums not exceeding five shillings. [Grants and Concessions, p. 493.]

W. A. WHITEHEAD.

Newark, N. J., May 21, 1872.

CAPTAIN KIDD'S TREASURE FOUND.

EIGHTY dollars in Spanish coin were yesterday found, off the mouth of Morris creek, by the Dixon brothers—well-known oystermen. Alexander Dixon, while raking for oysters, found something more valuable—his labors being rewarded with no less than sixty-two silver dollars; Harvey found thirteen pieces, and William five dollars. Some of the coins have a dragon on one side, and the old Spanish coat of arms, on the other. Whether this money was buried in the westerly bank of the Sound by Captain Kidd, or some Spanish vessel has been lost there, we cannot tell. At all events, the fishermen—one hundred in number—are raking the oyster-beds this morning, and many of them have found additional treasure.

Mr. E. J. Cleveland, numismatologist, gives us the following explanation of the discovery: The coins are mostly silver dollars which were coined into money at the silver mines of Peru. They are known as "Cob" dollars, and bear the stamp of the Spanish government. They are very irregular, because no "collar" was used in coining. Date about 1685 to 1692. These coins were used by the Colonists as a circulating medium.—*Daily Monitor, Elizabeth, N. J., May 22, 1872.*

JAPANESE MONEY.

THE new Japanese gold coins, which are just issued from dies struck for them at the Philadelphia mint, are nine-tenths fine, weigh three-tenths of one per cent. less than our new gold coins, but are about the same in weight with coins in circulation, which have diminished by abrasion. A complete set will be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury and deposited in the cabinet of the Philadelphia Mint.

The *Boston Globe* describes the coins as follows:—"The designs for the two sides of the coin are somewhat curious, and exhibit in a striking degree the passion of that nation for expressive symbolism. The reverse of the coin contains in the centre the representation of a mirror, symbolical of the rising sun. Above is a circle divided into sixteen segments, representing a chrysanthemum. Below is a branch of the 'kiri' tree, with three stems, seventeen blossoms and three leaves. On the sides of the mirror are the imperial Japanese standards, one containing the sun and the other the moon. Around these devices is a wreath, one side composed of chrysanthemum leaves and the other of 'kiri' leaves. The obverse of the coin has in the centre the figure of a dragon, the emblem of wisdom and purity, and a symbol of imperial power. The Japanese inscriptions on the face of the coin around the dragon may be translated 'Great Sun Rising,' the name of Japan, and 'Third year of peace and enlightenment,' the official designation of the reign of the present Emperor. The special name and value are placed on each coin."

Their "Bank notes" or rather government notes, to be used as a circulating medium after the plan of the "most favored civilized nation" are also just out. Chief Clerk Saville superintended their engraving which was done by the very best skilled workmen of the U. S. Bank Note Co., and are the finest specimens of note engraving ever seen in this country. The Japs *pay* for whatever pleases them, and so are entitled to the best our country affords.

SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL.

SOME time in October, 1870, Capt. John H. Willey of the barque *Ladoga*, rescued the captain, mate and five seamen from the Swedish brig *Julie*, which was dismasted and sinking in the North Sea. He brought the sufferers to New York, and from that time thought little more of the matter, feeling only that he had done his duty under the circumstances. The affair, however, was brought again to his notice, and this time very pleasantly, too, by the reception of a beautiful and costly gold medal from the hands of the King of Sweden, through the Swedish Consul at New York.

The medal, which is a very heavy one and richly ornamented, bears on the obverse a faithful likeness of the king in relief, with his name and titles, "Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway," and on the reverse the Latin motto, "*Illis Quorum Meruere Labores.*" It is suspended by a bright blue ribbon, edged with yellow, and is regarded as an enviable distinction at the Swedish Court. Capt. Willey is a resident of Chelsea.—*Boston Traveller*, Jan., 1872.

TRADING FOR COINS AMONG THE ARABS.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.

In an article written at the time, (March, 1868,) for a New York paper, I described, in a vein of extravagance, my three days' experience, trafficking with the natives of Djebail, (ancient *Gebal*), 25 miles up the coast from Beyrout. In this synopsis of the paper, I will give the leading facts, omitting such details as do not bear directly on the subject.

My arrival was the signal for all Djebail to gather at my quarters with their anteecks. Hungry for a trade they were, for Djebail is rarely visited by travelers, and I was the first of the season. Try to realize the situation of the *Melican Hakeem*, as they rendered my title, "American Doctor." Sitting on a pile of blankets, covered with my overcoat, I received my visitors, and then and there laid down regulations for trafficking in anteecks; "the strictest honor in dealing small change; firmness with suavity; the severest decision in all matters of trade; a standard reduction of *eighty per cent* on first proposals"; I had it all my own way, and brought home more than 5,000 *numismata*.

At first the objects brought me were mainly buckles, pieces of pottery, fragments of carved stone work, shells, glass beads and Djebail tobacco, and it was with difficulty I could persuade my hungry customers that coins were what I wanted; coins, *toujours* coins. When they came finally to understand this, the Arabs approached as near to a laugh as I ever saw them. Coins? copper money? the very soil of the city was full of them.

They brought them in, and I honestly affirm that, until March, 1868, I did not suppose there was so much copper coinage of the olden time in existence, as I saw there. Whether there had been a mint at Djebail, (Byblos was its Roman name,) or whether this abundance was due to the fact of its vicinity to Antioch, whose mint, next to that of Rome itself, was, I believe, one of the most productive in the Empire, or whether the frequent earthquakes which had first buried up, and then thrown out domestic and national objects; whatever is the explanation, there they were in a wonderful profusion, and with all that rarity of names, inscriptions and emblems that make copper (bronze) coinage so much more interesting than that of silver and gold. The *Melican Hakeem* expressed (and yet expresses) his astonishment, and asked himself what conveyance under that of the elephants of Antiochus IV., (Epiphanes,) could have brought hither all this copper money from the mint?

The manner of traffic was ludicrously simple. Would that I could sketch it for you. Imagine the American dignitary standing his pocket table on his *mole* of blankets, with his prime minister, Hassan, donkey driver, the interpreter, by his side. At the ever-open door appears a visitor. Name? Mohammed. Business? Has some anteecks. Let him enter.

Carefully removing his slippers at the threshold, Mohammed enters crouchingly. Taking my right hand by the fingers, he raises it gingerly to the lips, and kisses it on the back. Begins a long story of complaints which the Hakeem cuts short. "Tell him, Hassan, to shell out his anteecks."

Thrusting his dirty right hand into his dirty left breast, he draws forth a package wrapped in a miraculously dirty rag. Takes from it *one anteeck*. Lays it down with the pleasant remark, *tyeeb*, which means *good*. Whereat

every other visitor also says *tyeeb*. Hakeem, knowing exactly how the thing will come out, goes on quietly with his reading, figuring out how old Isaac was at the birth of Jacob's seventh son.

Tyeeb, tyeeb, murmurs Mohammed. *Tyeeb, tyeeb*, shouts the crowd. Hakeem, oblivious of sublunary thoughts, works up his problem.

Hassan now proceeds to enlighten the confused mind of the Philistine, by informing him that "the Hakeem never buys less than a thousand anteeks at a time." Mohammed withdraws from the room. Consults with unseen committee. Jingling of coins, exchange of oaths, awful but sincere. Returns with a pouch full of anteeks.

"Tell him to pour them all out on the floor at once."

A majority with the letter "M," in such large proportions that I would fain suppose it represents my own name. Many of Maximian. A fair proportion of Gordianus, and so, back and back, fewer and fewer, to the big eagle of the Seleucidæ and the Ptolemies, and Alexander himself.

"How much does he want for the whole lot?"

"As much as the Melican Hakeem pleases."

"I'll give him two francs."

An exclamation of horror from the Philistine, echoed by the crowd. Mohammed cannot believe his own ears. Two francs? He wants a hundred!

"I'll give him twenty."

Repeated expressions of horror verging on despair. A smother of Arab oaths outside, from the unseen committee. Twenty francs when they intended to demand two hundred and fifty! Finally, after glancing through them, and hastily reckoning up the number and the condition of the *numismata*, I rise, and pronounce their doom: "Tell him thirty francs, and not a para more!"

The first thought in the Arab's mind is to gather them up and bring them back to me, a handful at a time, but Hassan, duly instructed under this head, assures them, by Allah, "that the Melican Hakeem knows every anteek in the pile, and he will never buy one of them unless he buys them *now*."

Mohammed again retires. The court-yard is sulphurous with oaths. A fight or two, in which Mohammed has his turban torn. Hassan whispers to me, in words more emphatic than polite, "Set of d—d rascals. They'll take it, d—n 'em!" which is not proper for one Moslem to say of another, nor for me to hear. Result of the interview, they *take the money*, and the Hakeem gets the coins.

In the bazaar some fine gold and silver pieces were offered me. I was constrained to refuse, partly because I am not an expert in such objects, which the natives counterfeit with wonderful ingenuity, and partly because I had not the money to spare.

In concluding this hasty paper, which, indeed, is only fit for a spare corner in your Journal, I will say, that we now have a gentleman in Syria, engaged exclusively in making collections for us, and being well acquainted with the languages as well as the customs of the people, he secures his purchases at prices even more reasonable than the Melican Hakeem did at Djebail.

AMERICAN COINS AND COINAGE.

IN the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. III., (July, 1840, Jan., 1841,) London, pp. 123-5, we find the following letter of the late William G. Stearns, of Cambridge, one of the earliest collectors of coins in this vicinity, and a valued member of the Boston Numismatic Society. Since the date of the letter, much information in relation to American Coins and Coinage, has been made known.

In the letter to Mr. Stearns, from Mr. Marshall, which follows, it will be seen that, previous to that date, very little attention had been paid, among collectors in England, to the rarity of dates.

THE CURRENCY OF NORTH AMERICA.

AT a meeting of the Numismatic Society, [London,] on the 28th of May, 1840, the following letter, addressed by Mr. Stearns, of Boston, to Dr. Bowditch, was read:—

My answer to your enquiries, in relation to the early history of the coinage of our country, must, from my want of *accurate* information on the subject, be very brief and imperfect, but such facts as are within my knowledge, I communicate with great pleasure.

I pass over, without notice, the coins struck *in Great Britain*, for the American Colonies, believing that much more is known of their history in England than here. I refer, particularly, to the "American Rose Money" of George I., the Maryland coins of Cecil, Lord Baltimore, and the Virginia half-penny of George III., with the date 1773. Here I may remark, that (probably) the best collection of American coins, struck before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which is to be found in this country, was bought in London, a few years since, by J. Francis Fisher, Esq., of Philadelphia.

I have never seen any *colonial coins*, struck *in this country*, except the Massachusetts *pine tree money*, as it is called. As far as the coins of Massachusetts are concerned, I refer you to the late treatise of Mr. Felt, which contains all the information within my knowledge, in relation to the coinage of this State; I have heard, however, of the *Good Samaritan* Shilling of Massachusetts, but of the coin I have never seen a description. Mr. Felt informs me that he knows nothing of it.

Dr. Holmes, in his American Annals, (under the date of 1662,) says that a mint was established in Maryland, in that year, and cites as his authority, Chalmers, b. I. 248. I have never seen any coins which I supposed to have been struck at this mint; they are, however, known in England.* The few Maryland coins, which have come within my notice, are too highly finished to have been coined in this country at so early a period as the date above referred to.

After, or during the American Revolution, and before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, five of the States, at least, (and perhaps more,) established mints, viz.: Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. It is said that in Rhode Island, a half penny

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every other visitor also says *tyeeb*. Hakeem, knowing exactly how the thing will come out, goes on quietly with his reading, figuring out how old Isaac was at the birth of Jacob's seventh son.

Tyeeb, tyeeb, murmurs Mohammed. *Tyeeb, tyeeb*, shouts the crowd. Hakeem, oblivious of sublunary thoughts, works up his problem.

Hassan now proceeds to enlighten the confused mind of the Philistine, by informing him that "the Hakeem never buys less than a thousand anteeks at a time." Mohammed withdraws from the room. Consults with unseen committee. Jingling of coins, exchange of oaths, awful but sincere. Returns with a pouch full of anteeks.

"Tell him to pour them all out on the floor at once."

A majority with the letter "M," in such large proportions that I would fain suppose it represents my own name. Many of Maximian. A fair proportion of Gordianus, and so, back and back, fewer and fewer, to the big eagle of the Seleucidæ and the Ptolemies, and Alexander himself.

"How much does he want for the whole lot?"

"As much as the Melican Hakeem pleases."

"I'll give him two francs."

An exclamation of horror from the Philistine, echoed by the crowd. Mohammed cannot believe his own ears. Two francs? He wants a hundred!

"I'll give him twenty."

Repeated expressions of horror verging on despair. A smother of Arab oaths outside, from the unseen committee. Twenty francs when they intended to demand two hundred and fifty! Finally, after glancing through them, and hastily reckoning up the number and the condition of the *numismata*, I rise, and pronounce their doom: "Tell him thirty francs, and not a para more!"

The first thought in the Arab's mind is to gather them up and bring them back to me, a handful at a time, but Hassan, duly instructed under this head, assures them, by Allah, "that the Melican Hakeem knows every anteek in the pile, and he will never buy one of them unless he buys them *now*."

Mohammed again retires. The court-yard is sulphurous with oaths. A fight or two, in which Mohammed has his turban torn. Hassan whispers to me, in words more emphatic than polite, "Set of d—d rascals. They'll take it, d—n 'em!" which is not proper for one Moslem to say of another, nor for me to hear. Result of the interview, they *take the money*, and the Hakeem gets the coins.

In the bazaar some fine gold and silver pieces were offered me. I was constrained to refuse, partly because I am not an expert in such objects, which the natives counterfeit with wonderful ingenuity, and partly because I had not the money to spare.

In concluding this hasty paper, which, indeed, is only fit for a spare corner in your Journal, I will say, that we now have a gentleman in Syria, engaged exclusively in making collections for us, and being well acquainted with the languages as well as the customs of the people, he secures his purchases at prices even more reasonable than the Melican Hakeem did at Djebail.

AMERICAN COINS AND COINAGE.

IN the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. III., (July, 1840, Jan., 1841,) London, pp. 123-5, we find the following letter of the late William G. Stearns, of Cambridge, one of the earliest collectors of coins in this vicinity, and a valued member of the Boston Numismatic Society. Since the date of the letter, much information in relation to American Coins and Coinage, has been made known.

In the letter to Mr. Stearns, from Mr. Marshall, which follows, it will be seen that, previous to that date, very little attention had been paid, among collectors in England, to the rarity of dates.

THE CURRENCY OF NORTH AMERICA.

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was coined, called vulgarly, the "Bung-town," but this I have not seen. There is also a gold coin of New York, of the value of about ten dollars, but I know nothing of the place of its coinage, or of its history. *Obverse*, the arms of New York. *Reverse*, the arms of the United States. The only specimen within my knowledge, is in the possession of Mr. Gilmor, of Baltimore. I have not seen the coin, and do not know even its date.

There are some six or eight copper coins with the head of Washington. Whether they were struck by authority I know not. I have but three of the number. Most of them, it is supposed, were coined at Birmingham, on private account, and put in circulation here *as a speculation*.

I send you, herewith, with much pleasure, all the duplicates of North American Coins in my collection, struck before the year 1789, and with them are the three small silver coins of Hayti. I am sorry they are not in better condition, and more worthy your acceptance.

I. The shilling, six-pence, three-pence, and two-pence of the Massachusetts *Colony*.

II. The *cents* of the *State* of Massachusetts, dates 1787 and 1788, and one-half cent, date 1787; I am not aware of the existence of any other coins struck at the mint at which these were coined. All that I know in relation to these coins, may be found in the treatise of Mr. Felt.

III. A cent, or half-penny of Vermont.

IV. Two half-pennies of Connecticut.

V. Two half-pennies of New York.

VI. Three half-pennies of New Jersey.

VII. Two Washington Cents.

VIII. Four pieces (copper) of the United States, dates 1783, 1785, 1787; of these coins I know nothing, except that the "*Dial Cent*" of 1787 was struck by order of Congress.

IX. Three small silver coins of the Republic of Hayti, two of Boyer, and one of Petion.

I have some duplicates of American coins, struck before the establishment of the present mint, with which I can furnish you, if you should wish to procure them.

Marshall, in his late treatise on the Silver Coin and Coinage of Great Britain, says, "There are *half-crowns* (of Charles II.) of every date, from 1663 to 1684, except the years 1665, 1667, and 1668, in which I have not met with any.

My collection of English coins is very small, but I have a half-crown of Charles II., of the year 1668. Can you inform me whether it is really *rare*? If so, I should like to know the fact.

Permit me to add, in justice to myself, and by way of apology for the meagre information contained in this note, that I have never seen Ruding's *Annals of British Coinage*; I ordered a copy from England nearly a year ago, but for reasons best known to the bookseller who promised to procure it for me, it has not yet arrived.

If I can furnish you with any aid in your further enquiries, I shall be very glad to do so.

Very respectfully yours,

Boston, March 18, 1840.

W. G. STEARNS.

Ward End, near Birmingham, England, }
July 28, 1842. }

DEAR SIR:—I received in due course, your obliging letter of 16th ultimo, and also the copy of your Half Crown of Charles 2d, date 1668, for which I beg you will accept my best thanks. My friend, Mr. J. D. Cuff, of London, who has one of the best, if not the very best collections of English and Saxon coins, was so fortunate as to meet with one of this date in August, 1838; this with your own, are the only ones I have yet heard of, but the fact is, that, before the publication of my work, no attention had been paid to dates by any previous author except Snelling, whose works, though very valuable in many respects, and now *very scarce*, are not much to be relied upon as to dates. Since the publication of my book, much attention has been given to this subject, and some few dates before unknown, have made their appearance.

I saw your letter to Dr. Bowditch, of 18th March, 1840, in answer to some enquiries he had made respecting the early history of the coins of your country, and which letter was read before the Numismatic Society in London, on 2d May, 1840, and was published in the Numismatic Chronicle, in October of the same year; I was there first made acquainted with the fact of your possessing the Half-Crown of 1668. The only dates which have occurred since my book was published, and which have come to my knowledge, are as follows, viz: Charles 2d, Crown 1665, Half Crown 1668, shilling 1669, do. 1681, without the Elephant and Castle under the head. William 3d Sixpence, 1699, without either Roses or Feathers on the reverse. William 4th Half Crown and Shilling, both dated 1837. These are, I believe, all in the English Series, which are known, except what are mentioned in my View of the Silver Coin, &c.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your much obliged servant,

GEORGE MARSHALL.

To W. G. STEARNS, Esq.,
Boston, Mass.

ANCIENT GREEK COIN.

WE were shown yesterday, a very ancient Greek coin, struck centuries ago, the legend too indistinct for us to translate, still solid and weighty, though much worn. How the fancy takes wings over such a memento, conjuring up the spectacle of the people among whom it first saw the light, and of the individuals through whose hands it has passed, generation after generation. Perhaps when it first emerged from the mint it graced a monarch's purse, or was part of the pin money of the queen; it may have been a beggar's dole, or a soldier's guerdon; a widow's mite, or part of a miser's hoard; the wages of sin, or the earnings of honest labor. What a history of splendor and squalor, of joy and sorrow, might one of these little coins tell us, had it a tongue to speak its fortunes!—*Boston Daily Globe.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editors of Journal of Numismatics:

The enclosed rubbings of coins in my possession, imperfectly as they represent the originals, may be of interest.

The medal of Charles the First, is of silver, in good preservation, the figures and lettering in high relief. Obverse. Fine head of the king, side face, after Van Dyke. Legend, "Carolus Brt: Pius Divus." "C. R." Reverse. Figure of a hammer and anvil. Legend, "Inexpugnabilis" "1648." This medal seems to have been worn as a pendant, for a small portion is broken out above the head of the king, in the place where a ring is often attached.

It is well known that many medals, coins, etc., containing portraits of the "blessed martyr," were secretly worn by the royalists, after the execution of their royal master.

The other medal contains a long inscription in old German, a portion being Luther's translation of the Old Testament, "God said unto Moses, make to thyself a brazen serpent" (?) I quote a friend's version from memory. Obverse, has the figures of Moses and the brazen serpent, with several figures kneeling at the foot; a building like a church, in the background, with a tree. Moses is endowed with two horns, a mediæval representation of him from an incorrect translation of the Bible, which stated that "the *horns* of his face shone," after receiving the Tables of the Law. This coin is inferior, as a work of art, to the preceding. It is also of silver, but I think not pure.

The small coin, in copper, is supposed to be of the Byzantine Empire. It is particularly curious on account of the figure on the obverse being made with a *triple crown* for the head, fitting into shoulders; one hand grasps a sword, the other the cross. If this figure is reversed, the head appears to be a most perfect triple crown! The coin is not in very good preservation, being somewhat worn.

It may be as well to state, that some years since, an account was published in the Episcopal Recorder of Philadelphia, of a medal given by Luther, to his wife Catharina von Bora, similar, in some respects, to the German medal above described.

The drawing in ink, is of a coin found near Point Breeze, in the southern part of Philadelphia. It was turned up underneath the sod, and might possibly have been brought there by the Hessians, who were in that vicinity in the latter part of the year 1777.

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

Camden, N. J., July 15, 1872.

DR. PRIME, in his "Travels in Japan," says: "Passing through a street and seeing some forty or fifty coppers hanging on as many nails at the front of a shop (the copper coin has a hole in the centre,) I inquired what they were for, and was told they were placed there by the shopkeeper to save time and trouble in answering the calls of the mendicants. When one came along he simply took a copper and passed on, never abusing the charity of the shopkeeper by taking two."

AN OLD COLLECTOR.

THE celebrated numismatist, Vaillant, in his preface to *Selectiora Numismata*, 1695, thus speaks of the gentleman whose coins he is about to describe. The opening passage is a good description of the operations of a laborious coin-collector.

"The most illustrious *Abbe de Camps*, has gathered up, through an extended series of years, from every quarter, and out of all sorts of materials, with the greatest assiduity, and at very great cost, a store of ancient coins of all varieties of type, with such a degree of success, that at length his collections have become richer in the different departments of numismatics, than those of many princes. For, if, indeed, those personages possess very many coins, (*nummos habent permultos*.) his consist in a wealth of the larger specimens, (*numismata maximi moduli mole*.) incused with uncommon perfection of workmanship, and embracing a full series of the Roman emperors, with a few exceptions, and also, whatever of the more illustrious events in Roman history, are recorded upon coins."

By the way, I would inquire, through your columns, is there a second copy of this excellent work in the United States? I bought mine in a book-stall in London, for *nine pence*, and have already got *good* enough out of it to make it worth an Eginetan talent!

R. M.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COINAGE.

BY THE REV. HENRY CHRISTMAS, F. R. S.

THE following extracts are from an article in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, London, 1862, Vol. 2, *new series*, p. 20.

Lord Baltimore Money, 1660.*—The silver pieces were shillings, half-shillings, and groats; and the copper, of which one specimen only has come down to our time, consisted of pennies. The Maryland penny was successively in the collections of Mr. Hodsol and of Mr. Martin; it is now no longer in this country, having been purchased at the sale of the last-named Collection, for the large sum of £75, and sent to America.

James II., 1685-1688.—*Obv.* Jacobus II. D. G. Mag. Bri. Fran. Et Hib. Rex. Figure of James, on horseback, to the right, in armor, laureled, and wearing a side sash. He holds in his right hand a truncheon, which rests on his hip. The horse stands on a pedestal, and is rearing on his hind legs. *Rev.* Val. 24. Part. Real. Hispan. Four shields, cross-wise, crowned, the crowns dividing the words; the shields, which are joined by chains, bear the arms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland. This piece has a milling round the legend and round the edge. It has no date. The dies came, some years ago, into the possession of an English dealer, who struck off many specimens. Tin, weight 138 grains.

William and Mary, 1688-1694.—Of this reign we have two American pieces—the New England half-penny and that of Carolina. These appear

* See *Journal*, Vol. III. p. 85, for an account of the Coinage of Lord Baltimore, with a Tabular View of Prices, by Daniel Parish, Jr. The *unique* penny was sold at the Mickley Sale, to a Mr. Stevens, for \$370.00.

to have been private speculations, and to have had no very extensive currency. They are both extremely rare, and command high prices. They are of English manufacture, and there is no doubt that they are by the same engraver as the London half-penny of the same period.

Carolina Half-penny. *Obv.* An elephant to the left. *Rev.* God Preserve Carolina and the Lords Proprietors, 1694. Weight 156 grains.

New England Half-penny. *Obv.* An elephant to the left. *Rev.* God Preserve New England, 1694. Weight 160 grains.

These pieces are sometimes found of brass, and sometimes of copper. The obverse is not only similar to, but absolutely from the same die as the London half-penny; but, whereas the London half-penny weighs from 210 to 240 grains, the heaviest of the Carolina and New England half-pennies do not exceed 160 grains.

George I., 1714-1727.—The reign of George I. was at once remarkable and unfortunate, with regard to its Irish and American coinages. That of Wood, for Ireland, has attained an unenviable notoriety; that for America now claims our attention. The former was sent over to its destination, and, mainly through the exertions of Swift, almost universally refused; the latter does not appear to have been sent to America at all.

Wood's patent for America was altogether a failure. The coins are of brass, or bronze, beautiful as works of art, and, like those for Ireland, presenting a remarkably fine portrait of the king; but the project was exceedingly unpopular, and, practically speaking, was never carried out. The coinage is commonly called the Rosa Americana coinage, and consisted of pieces of three sizes. It is usual to denominate these the penny, half-penny, and farthing, respectively; but they were, in fact, two-penny pieces, pennies, and half-pennies. The weight of fine specimens are as under: Two-penny pieces from 213 to 240 grains; pennies, from 113 to 124 grains; half-pennies, from 63 to 75 grains. [Four varieties of the two-penny pieces, three of the pennies, and four of the half-pennies, are mentioned.]

Snelling describes another piece which he had seen, of the penny size.* *Obv.* Georgius D. G. Mag. Bri. Fra. Et Hib. Rex. Head of the king, as on the Rosa Americana coins, from the obverse die of which the piece is struck. *Rev.* Brun. Et Lun. Dux Sa. Rom. Mi. Ar. The. Et Prin. Elect. A large I, between wreaths of oak and laurel. This piece is now in the cabinet of Dr. Freudenthal, together with another, of which the obverse is struck from the same die. *Rev.* Dat Pacem Et Novas Præbet Et Auget Opes. I, crowned, but no wreath.

If these pieces were intended for American circulation, as seems most probable, there can be no further question as to the denomination to be attached to them. Their great rarity, too, will be accounted for by the fact of their bearing their value stamped upon them—a device not likely to be approved, when it appears that the coins which, by the patent, were to be pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, were not only intended to bear denominations of twice that value, but to be in reality current for six times as much.

A sufficient reason for ranking these coins as pieces of two pennies, one penny, and farthings, will be found in the fact, that the nominal value of

* See *Journal*, Vol. IV. p. 89, for fac-simile and account of this piece.

copper coins was about twice as much in the Colonies as in the mother country.*

George II., 1728-1760.—We have only one American Coin, and that of extreme rarity. It is a coin of the [Two] penny size,† struck in England, and intended probably as a pattern for an American coinage. *Obv.* Georgius II. D. G. Rex. Bust of the King, to the left, laureate, the neck bare. *Rev.* Rosa Americana, 1733. A rose-tree, bearing one full-blown rose, and one bud, bending to the right; the rose surmounted by a crown, dividing the legend. On a scroll, divided in two parts by the stem of the tree, the words *Utile Dulci*. Of this piece, only four specimens were known, and of them one is now unfortunately lost, having been in the *Arctic* steamer, on its way to America.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Thursday, July 11th, 1872.—The monthly meeting of the Society was held this afternoon, the President, Mr. Colburn, in the chair.

The report of the last meeting was read and accepted. The President read a letter from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated at London, in which he says that he should be present at the October meeting; also one from our associate, Mr. James E. Root, dated London, June 15th. Mr. Root had passed ten days in Ireland, and from London would make a visit to Edinburgh, thence to Paris, returning home in the autumn.

The President reported the purchase of the following Numismatic works for the Society, by Mr. Pratt, from the Library of the late William G. Stearns:—

I. Tables of English, Silver and Gold Coins. First published by Martin Folkes, Esq., and now Re-printed, *with plates and explanations*, by the Society of Antiquaries. With Supplement. *Sixty-seven Plates of Coins*. London, 1763.

R. B.'s copy. *Twelve pages of Manuscript added*.

II. Snelling on the Coins of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c. In detached pieces, as follows:—

1. Gold Coin and Coinage of England, from Henry III. to the present time. pp. 40. *Eight Plates of Coins*. London, 1823.

2. Silver Coin and Coinage of England, from the Conquest to the present time. pp. 55. *Seventeen Plates of Coins*. London, 1762.

3. Copper Coin and Coinage of England, including *Town Pieces* and *Tradesmen's Tokens*. pp. 52. *Nine Plates of Coins*. London, 1766.

* A third piece belonging to the same set of patterns, has not, we think, yet been described. The three pieces are in the Collection of Mr. S. S. Crosby, of Boston.

† It is about the size of the Rosa Americana Farthings, as they are commonly called, but which, properly, should be called half-pence, and bears on its obverse a bust of Geo. I. facing right, with legend *GEORGIUS REX*. Reverse, a crown, as upon the larger pieces, with $\frac{1}{4}$ underneath. Legend, *DAT PACEM ET AUGET OPES*. The metal from which these are struck, is very much like that of the Rosa Americana's; that first described, (but which has not, as there stated, "wreaths of oak and laurel," but a branch of laurel at each side, the stems crossing below,) being of a coppery metal with spots of brass appearing on its surface; the two others of the brassy metal, more frequently found in the Rosas. Their weight is as follows: The penny with the laurel branches, 109 grains; without, 96 grains; half-penny, 72 grains. The last, which appears disproportionately heavy, is thicker than the others.

† See *Journal*, Vol. IV. p. 89, for fac-simile and account of this piece. (The note on page 40 should be cancelled.)

4. Silver Coin and Coinage of Scotland, from Alexander I. to the Union of the two Kingdoms. To which is added Four Plates of the Gold, Billon and Copper Coins of that Kingdom. pp. 20. *Ten Plates of Coins.* London, 1774.

5. Gold, Silver, &c. Coins struck by English Princes. Coins struck by the *East India Company.* pp. 54. *Eight Plates of Coins.*

6. Supplement to Simon's Essay on Irish Coins. pp. 8. *Three Plates of Coins.*

7. A View of the Origin, Nature and Use of Jettons or Counters, &c., &c. pp. 16. *Seven Plates of Coins.* London, 1769.

8. Twelve additional plates of Early English, Scotch and other Coins. London, 1823.

III. The Virtuoso's Companion and Coin Collector's Guide. 8 vols. in 2. London, 1795-7.

This Work contains 960 engraved figures of English Tokens, among which are the following:—

1. Franklin Press, 1794. *Rev.* Payable at the Franklin Press, London.

2. Auctori Plebis. *Rev.* Indep. Et. Læber, 1787.

3. Washington President. *Rev.* Liverpool Half penny, 1793.

4. Washington President, 1791. *Rev.* Liverpool Half penny.

5. Washington President. *Rev.* Small Eagle, 1791, One Cent.

6. George Washington. *Rev.* Liberty and Security, 1795.

7. George Washington. *Rev.* Liberty and Security. *Large size.*

8. Kentucky Cent. *Rev.* Pyramid of Stars, &c.

9. G. Washington, the firm friend, &c. *Rev.* Fire Grate.

10. Georgivs Washington. *Rev.* North Wales. A Harp.

11. George Washington, 1796. *Rev.* Gen'l of the American Armies, &c.

12. Washington President, 1791. *Rev.* Large Eagle. One Cent.

IV. An Historical Account of English Money, &c. *Plates.* Stephen Martin Leake. London, 1745.

V. A View of the Silver Coin and Coinage of Great Britain, &c. George Marshall. *With Autograph Letter of the Author.* London, 1838.

VI. The Silver Coins of England, &c. *Plates of Coins.* Edward Hawkins. London, 1841.

VII. A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations, &c. *Plates.* J. R. Eckfeldt and W. E. Du Bois. Phila., 1842.

VIII. Catalogue of the Coins and Medals of Marmaduke Trattle. Priced. *Portrait.* London, 1832.

IX. An Historical Account of American Coinage. *Plates.* J. H. Hickcox. Albany, 1858.

Adjourned to Thursday, October 3d, 1872.

SAMUEL A. GREEN,
Secretary pro tempore.

COINS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 29, 1886.

GOVERNMENT has received information that Mr. Borel has completed his contract of coinage for this State, in Switzerland, and may be soon expected here by the way of London. The stipulation was for 30,000 *l.* in silver and copper, to be exchanged for the paper medium.—*Massachusetts Centinel*, Oct. 31, 1886.

We wish some of our Numismatic friends in South Carolina would enlighten us in regard to the above item.

UNITED STATES CENTS.

IN an article printed in the *Journal*, Vol. VII. p. 6, it should have been stated, that the *wreath* variety of the Cents of 1793, bears the legend, in full, United States of America.

"In regard to the edges, I have met with but two which are plain; the others are either with the vine and bars, or with lettered edges. Can any one inform me of a plain edge in his cabinet? I cannot divine the origin of the great mistake heretofore made, in calling the edges *Stars and Stripes*; for in my examination of the finest specimens in the country, I see no trace of Stars, but a perfect vine resembling that of a grape. In the poorer specimens, the edge in some respects, has the appearance of Stars. In all the counterfeits or manufactured ones, on the other hand, I discovered that the edges are intended to represent Stars and Stripes." J. N. T. Levick, *Journal*, Vol. III. p. 92.

The edge of many of the cents of 1793, certainly has the *appearance* of Stars and Stripes, but the observations of Mr. Levick and Mr. Crosby, we think, fix the point. In the case of the *manufactured*, or altered cents, done by the late Mr. Smith, of New York, we are told that the Stars and Stripes are very plain.

In accordance with the best authorities, a variation in the form of head or lettering, does not constitute a different type but a variety. This applies to the so-called Jefferson Head Cent, of 1795. See *Journal*, Vol. V. p. 51, article on "Types and Varieties," by Mr. Slafter.

It has often been asserted, that of the cents of 1808 there were two, the fillet and the turbaned head; this however is incorrect; the latter is the only variety.

LINCOLN MEDALS.

Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:

THERE are no more interesting medals in the Presidential series—those of Washington alone excepted—than those relating to Abraham Lincoln. The Political Medals are much more numerous than those of any other President, but added to these are the Memorial Medals, including many beautiful pieces.

It appears strange that no work adequately describing these medals has ever been issued.

Mr. A. H. Satterlee, in his valuable work on "Presidential Medals," mentioned most of those struck up to 1862, but these are a small and by no means important portion. I hope at no very distant day to issue a catalogue of the pieces, and wish to make it as full and valuable as possible. To this end I am collecting scarce medals and medalets, and would request all collectors who have any in their possession, to send me either a rubbing or a minute description, and always to name in what metal it is struck, with the size, according to the American scale.*

Communications may be addressed to 12 East Thirtieth Street, New York City.

Yours truly,

August 20th, 1872.

A. C. ZABRISKIE.

* Sixteenths of an inch.

EWING MEDAL.

WE find the following in *Notes and Queries*, London, August 3, 1872, page 87:—

"Where can I find any mention of the medal presented to Captain Ewing, of the Royal Marines, who fought at Bunker's Hill, and on which is inscribed 'By order of the King, with 300 Pound for the Wound Capt. Ewing Recv^d the 17 June, 1775?'"

An engraving of this medal, both obverse and reverse, may be found in *The Antiquary*, London, Dec. 2, 1871, page 189. It is taken from a work entitled *Medals, Clasps, and Crosses, Military and Naval, in the Collection of J. W. Fleming, F. R. C. S., Edin., Surgeon-Major late 4th Dragoon Guards.* (For Private Circulation only.) "Capt. Ewing, it is understood, received his wound while gallantly leading the Grenadier Company 'in the thin red line which charged up Bunker's Hill, 17th June, 1775.'" The medal is in silver, and was presented as "A Testimony of Public Regard."

HIBERNIAS OF JAMES II.

(See *Journal*, Vol. V. page 60.)

"A BRASS half-penny, struck in Limerick, after the departure of the King, and is commonly called the Hibernia. This issue was struck out of the gun-money, sometimes melted down for the purpose, and sometimes by submitting the larger shillings [brass] to the action of a new die. Many of the '*Hibernias*' are found with traces of the older and better work.

"Half-penny. *Obv.* Jacobus II. Dei Gratia. Bust, to the left, draped and laureated. *Rev.* Hibernia. 1691. Figure of Hibernia, sitting, leaning on a harp, and holding in her right hand a cross. The figure of Hibernia is badly drawn, and the weight of the coin is extremely irregular, varying from 75 to 115 grains."—*Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. II., *new Series*, p. 298. London, 1862.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

WHILE poring Antiquarians search the ground
Upturned with curious pains, the Bard, a Seer,
Takes fire:—The men that have been, reappear;
Romans for travel girt, for business gown'd;
And some recline on couches, myrtle-crown'd,
In festal glee: why not? For fresh and clear,
As if its hues were of the passing year,
Dawns this time-buried pavement. From that mound
Hoards may come forth of Trajans, Maximins,
Shrunk into coins with all their warlike toil:
Or a fierce impress issues with its foil
Of tenderness,—the Wolf, whose suckling Twins
The unlettered ploughboy pities when he wins
The casual treasure from the furrowed soil.

Wordsworth.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AND AMERICAN COINS.

In the valuable collection of Gold, Silver and Copper Medals and Coins, belonging to the estate of the late Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., on the 30th of July, 1872, were the following:—Lord Baltimore, Shilling, Sixpence, and Fourpence, *an extremely rare and fine set*. Another Sixpence, but *finer*. Pine-tree Shilling and Sixpence, Oak-tree Sixpences, 2 *varieties*. George I., Rosa Americana Two-pences, 2, a rose crowned, 1723; Pennies, 3, 1722, full-blown rose, *two varieties*, 1723, rose crowned. Kentucky, British Settlements, 1796, silver; *rev.* Britannia with spear reversed, and in a dejected attitude, *extra fine and rare proof*. Another, *equally fine and rare*. Kentucky Half-pennies, copper, 2, 1796, one *rev.* Britannia as before, and the other *rev.* Copper Company of Upper Canada, *both fine and rare*. Pitt, 1766, no Stamps; Virginia, Halfpenny, 1773, *fine and rare proof*. Washington Cent, 1791, small eagle; Half Cent, 1793; Half Dollar, 1818; Half Dime, 1795, *fine and scarce*. Gold Dollar, 1849. Washington Cent, 3; Georgius Triumpho, 1783; Auctori. Connec., 1787; Massachusetts, 1788; Talbot, Allum, and Lee, and others, 16. Bronze Medals: Washington, *a fine Medallion* to his memory, by Eccleston; another, *rev.* Washin. Reunit Par Un Rare Assemblage Les Talens, &c., military arms; another, *gilt, rev.* The Hero of Freedom, &c., 1800, *all very fine*. Eccleston Washington; General Wolfe; Dr. Franklin, *all fine*.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE museum, gallery of art, and library of the New York Historical Society, in Second Avenue, corner of Eleventh Street, New York City, are interesting, not only to the man of learning, but also to every man, woman and child of average intelligence. A visit to the archives of the Society, where the memorials of the past, in our own and foreign lands, are deposited and preserved, will be paid in return by the acquirement of knowledge of the most valuable description.

The collection of Egyptian antiquities was formed by Dr. Henry Abbott, during a residence of twenty years in Cairo. Many of the objects were found in tombs opened in the presence of Dr. Abbott; and there is probably no similar collection more valuable to the student or antiquary.

Among the most important of the relics are three mummies of the sacred Bull, Apis, found in the tombs at Dashour: these mummies are rare,—no other collection contains a specimen.

Two ear-rings, and a necklace, found in a jar at Dendera, bear the name of Menes, the first Pharaoh of Egypt, who reigned 2750 B. C., and who has been considered to be the oldest king of whom we have any record in history. These ornaments are beautifully executed, and will bear examination through a magnifying glass.

The iron helmet of Shishak, along with his breast-plate and armorial bearings, are in a very fair state of preservation. This king is understood to be the same that carried Rehoboam captive from Jerusalem, 971 years before Christ. There is a fine head in sandstone, which at one time formed part of a colossal statue of Thothmes III., the Pharaoh of the Exodus, 1491 years B. C. A gold signet-ring bears the name of Shoofoo, the Cheops who built the first pyramid, 2325 years B. C. This remarkable piece of antiquity is in the highest state of preservation, and was found in a tomb at Ghizeh. The hieroglyphics engraved upon it are distinct, and in some respects peculiar.

It has been related by Herodotus that, at the entertainments of the rich Egyptians, just as the company were about to rise from the repast, a small coffin was carried round, containing a perfect representation of a dead body, and the bearer exclaimed:—"Cast your eyes on this figure; after death you yourself will resemble it; drink then, and be happy." The Society have one of those mummies in a coffin which was used for this singular purpose. A battle axe formed of bronze, and firmly bound to its original handle by means of slender interlaced thongs of leather, is worthy of attention, on account of the beauty of the workmanship, as is also a bronze dagger beside it, with a horn handle attached to the blade by silver rivets.

Chinese vases,—eighteen in number, of different forms,—a padlock, and other articles, found in Egyptian tombs in Thebes, Sakarah and Ghizeh, prove the communication which subsisted at an early date between Egypt and China. A beautiful little figure in gold, of a bird, inlaid with turquoise and lapis-lazuli, with outspread wings, taken from the breast of a mummy by Dr. Abbott, typifies the departure of a soul from the body.

A magnificent funeral papyrus, twenty-two feet long, is beautifully written in very small hieroglyphics, and finely illuminated. Upon it is sketched the whole belief of the Egyptians of the life after death, their ideas of a future state, and of awards and punishments. From it is learned the reason of the strict attention which they paid to preserving and mummifying the bodies of the dead, believing, as they did, that the soul after purification in purgatory, was allowed to return to earth and to re-occupy the body,—if this last had been preserved in a perfect state.

A caricature painted upon a fragment of limestone, is a sample of what humor was in those ancient times. This caricature represents a lion seated as a king upon a throne, and a fox officiating as a high priest, and making an offering of a plucked goose and a native fan. An oblong box, with a drawer for containing twenty-one porcelain pieces, has two separate series of squares upon the lid, evidently intended as a field for the working out of several games.

When we inspect the smaller and less important implements of every day life, nothing is more striking than the fact of their similarity in ancient times, in many respects, to those of the present day. A spoon, in hard wood, represents a Nubian woman swimming. The head is most beautifully sculptured, and the hair dressed after the style of the Abyssinians, 1430 B. C. Here is a maiden's foot well preserved, of great symmetry, with the toe-nails as distinctly marked as if she had died but yesterday. The foot is ensconced in a tight-fitting white kid shoe, such as might be purchased to-day of a fashionable shoemaker; there are many such in the museum, of various hues, such as purple, red, buff color, &c., with gilding upon them. Household jars, with long pointed ends, to stick in the sand, very elegant in form, were used for containing wine; one of those now in the museum contained a number of eggs at the time of its discovery, which are readily recognized. Besides those specimens of home-life three thousand years ago, which have been noticed, there are a host of others too numerous to mention. The bread which that ancient people ate, their grain, the bricks of Egypt, (made with and without straw,) needle-work, children's toys, dolls, woollen and linen cloth, toilet-stands for the ladies, material for darkening the margin of the eyelids, chignons almost identical with those of the present day, false hair, chessmen, rings, beads, and porcelain ornaments of every description, are a few among the many interesting relics here preserved. There are eleven hundred and eighteen lots in the Collection.

The Gallery of Art contains about six hundred Paintings, some fifty pieces of Sculpture, and the Lenox Collection of Nineveh Sculptures, of which there are thirteen, together with the Crawford Marbles, five in number.

THE FIRST FEDERAL COIN (?)—New York, November 12. Yesterday sailed the ship *Grace*, Captain Armor, for Amsterdam. In her went passengers, the Chevalier John Paul Jones, and Mr. Jarvis, Contractor for supplying the United States with Copper Coin.—*The Daily Advertiser*, New York, Nov. 12, 1787.

THE WORD "MONEY."

PROFESSOR WHITNEY, of Yale College, thus gives the history of our word "money": It is of French origin, brought into England by the Normans of William the Conqueror. The French language derives it, along with most of its other stores of expression, from the Latin, where it has the form *moneta*, and signifies primarily the *mint*, the place where money was coined, and then, by transference, the coin stamp, mint mark, and the coin stamped or minted. But why does *moneta* mean "mint" in Latin? For this reason: The Romans thought they had occasion to be grateful to their goddess Juno for certain *monitions* which she had given them in crises of their history, and they accordingly built a temple to *Juno Moneta*, Juno the Monisher. In the said temple it chanced that, for reasons of State convenience, of which no one is now cognizant, the Roman machinery for stamping money was set up; it was made their place of coining, their *mint*. Hence the name for mint, and coin, and money, in most of the tongues of modern Europe: they go back to a popular superstition, and to the accidental location of a machine for stamping metal, in a community which was at the time, one of the most insignificant in Europe.

OBITUARY.

JACOB R. ECKFELDT, for forty years Assayer of the Mint of the United States, died August 9th, in his 70th year. His remarkable fitness for that post, and activity in it, gave our coins a world-wide repute for faithfulness to the standard of fineness. He was also very skillful in the metallurgy of the precious metals, and the examination of metallic ores. He was a man of pure character, of retiring habits, and of large information; not a writer or speaker, but a worker. His death has called forth many public expressions of sorrow.

EDITORIAL.

THE question in relation to the expediency of coining silver pennies, is agitated in England on account of the excess of copper coin. We think that our Government would do well to issue a five-cent piece in pure silver, to take the place of the cumbrous nickels, and *anything* to get rid of the smaller denominations of "fractional currency."

DR. ROBERT MORRIS informs us that he is giving the sultry months in his home in Kentucky, to the preparation of a "Medallic History of Commodus, Emperor of Rome, A. D. 180 to 192." It will be illustrated by drawings and descriptions of 18 coins of that prince, chiefly taken from Camp's *Selectiora Numismatica* of 1695. His monograph will consist of 48 pages, large 8vo., prepared in a style adapted to the reading classes of every grade. Dr. Morris is confident of getting out the work sometime during the fall or winter.

IN regard to the slight differences in the early cents of various dates, we have it from good authority, that they are really all from two or three original dies. The *working* dies being touched up by a careless or unskillful hand, gave minute differences not amounting to *varieties*.

As it is a well ascertained fact, that as the diameter of coins is increased the less they wear, it would be well to have our issue of the five-cent nickel and the two-cent copper coins reduced in thickness. It would add to their appearance, and render them more convenient to handle. The French money, made upon this principle, supplies fine specimens of coins of small value.

The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal. Published Quarterly by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. Edited by a Committee of the Society. Terms, \$1.50 [*Canadian Currency*], per annum, in advance. Montreal, July, 1872. 12mo. pp. 48.

The first number of the publication of our Montreal friends has been received. It is handsomely printed, and contains an illustration of the Medal of the "Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada," 1812. The following articles comprise its Table of Contents:—Introductory; Old Colonial Currencies; American Antiquities; the Roman Brick in Mark Lane; A Montreal Club of the Eighteenth Century; Sir John Franklin Laying the First Stone of the Rideau Canal; A Few Words upon the Knowledge of Coins; Medals and Miscellaneous Antiquities; A Plea for an Artistic Coinage; Coins of Siam; The Heraldry of Coinage; Medal of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of U. Canada; Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal; Queries; Editorial.

Subscriptions received by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, Box 86 1-2, P. O. Montreal.

THE Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Kilkenny, Ireland. This Association was instituted to preserve, examine and illustrate all Ancient Monuments of the History, Language, Arts, Manners and Customs of the past, as connected with Ireland. The Association holds its meetings on the first Wednesdays in January, April, July and October, respectively, when Papers on Historical and Archæological subjects are read. The Annual Volumes contain many Papers of general interest, on the History and Antiquities of Ireland. Those for 1870 and 1871, consist of the first and second parts of the Christian Inscribed Monuments of Ireland, from the earliest period to the 12th century. Annual Subscription of Members entitling to Journal, ten shillings. Optional Subscription of Members to Annual Volume, the same. Subscriptions received by A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington Street, Boston.

In the *Historical Magazine*, Morrisania, N. Y., September, 1870, will be found an interesting account of the explorations of Captains Kendrick and Gray, on the North-West coast, in the years 1787-1791. Captain Kendrick commanded the ship *Columbia*, and Captain Gray, the sloop *Washington*. It was to commemorate this expedition that the Medal was struck, of which an account will be found in this *Journal*, Vol. VI. pp. 33 and 63, and Vol. VII. p. 7.

CURRENCY.

A PENNY saved is twice earned.

TIME is money, except the time of need.

READY money is a remedy for many ills.

THE Ready-Money System—Dun, or be done.

FEE SIMPLE—money paid to the quack doctor.

NOW that I have money, every one cries Welcome, Peter!

A CABINET of Medals is a collection of pictures in miniature.

To have a thing is little, if you're not allowed to show it; and to know a thing is nothing unless others know you know it.

TWO hundred and twenty-five specimens of rare postage stamps brought \$1,265 at a sale in London. One 20-cent stamp brought \$42.

MR. PENNY, of Lawrence, Kansas, claims to be ahead of any other man on rare coins. He is the owner of a little penny that weighs fourteen pounds six ounces.

THERE is nothing so obscure of which time may not reveal some use; there is nothing so insignificant or so trifling, that may not ultimately prove of importance.

How to put money in your purse: open your pocket-book, take a greenback (out of some other person's pocket) between your thumb and finger, and lay it right in.

"WHAT are you digging there for?" asked a loafer of three men who were digging a trench in the street. "Money, Sir," was the reply. The man watched the operation until the joke got through his head, and then moved on.

"EMPIRES to-day are upside down,
The castle kneels before the town,
The monarch fears the printer's power—
The brickbat's range,
Give me, in preference to a crown,
Five shillings change."